

Many may know that Larry's step son, Mike Henry, also works for the Senate and has worked for the Senate for a long time. I have had the pleasure of knowing Mike. I think highly of Mike and his family. Mike's wife, Cookie, also works for the House of Representatives. This is a family who has dedicated decades of service to the Congress and to the Senate.

I join with all of my colleagues in expressing sympathy to Larry's family and our hearts and prayers go out to them at this time. I know all Members will join me in saying, "Thank you, Larry, for your service, and keep hitting 'em straight."

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, the Senate recently lost a very dear friend. Larry Harrison, who worked in the Capitol for over 36 years prior to his retirement in 1997, died early this week. Larry's many years of dedicated and distinguished work made him an institution within this institution. It was tough on all of us when he retired a few years ago, but it is much more difficult to say goodbye to him today.

Larry served this country and the Senate in a variety of ways for nearly four decades. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II, participating in the D-Day invasion at Normandy, and following the war worked for the Architect of the Capitol for five years. Larry returned to the Capitol to work for the Sergeant at Arms in 1967. He stayed there until 1997, outlasting all but five of the Senators who were serving in this chamber when he started.

Larry had an extraordinary work ethic, and he committed himself to his job with tremendous pride, energy, and humor. During his time in the Capitol, Larry was responsible for maintaining the President's Room, the Cloakroom, and the Senate Chamber. Somehow, he even found time to operate a shoe shine station in the Senator's bathroom, and I know I speak for everyone when I say that this place hasn't been the same without Larry's friendly smile and kind voice.

When he retired in 1997, our loss was his family's gain. His wife, Jean, and sons, Michael Henry, Albert Philips and Kevin Harrison got their husband and father back full-time. Sadly, their time with him has now been cut all too short.

Our thoughts and prayers are with Larry Harrison's friends and family, especially his wife, Jean, and their three sons. Larry was a good man, a caring husband, and great father. He will be missed.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, March 29, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,733,451,648,545.39 (Five trillion, seven hundred thirty-three billion, four hundred fifty-one million, six hundred forty-eight thousand, five hundred forty-five dollars and thirty-nine cents).

One year ago, March 29, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,647,515,000,000 (Five trillion, six hundred forty-seven billion, five hundred fifteen million).

Five years ago, March 29, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,851,857,000,000 (Four trillion, eight hundred fifty-one billion, eight hundred fifty-seven million).

Ten years ago, March 29, 1990, the Federal debt stood at \$3,052,317,000,000 (Three trillion, fifty-two billion, three hundred seventeen million).

Fifteen years ago, March 29, 1985, the Federal debt stood at \$1,710,731,000,000 (One trillion, seven hundred ten billion, seven hundred thirty-one million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$4 trillion—\$4,022,720,648,545.39 (Four trillion, twenty-two billion, seven hundred twenty million, six hundred forty-eight thousand, five hundred forty-five dollars and thirty-nine cents) during the past 15 years.

PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS FOR CHINA

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I draw the attention of the Senate to a timely Opinion-Editorial, written by former Ambassador Leonard Woodcock, that appeared in the March 9, 2000 Los Angeles Times. Long a champion of workers' welfare and workers' rights, Ambassador Woodcock was also the first United States Ambassador to the People's Republic of China.

Ambassador Woodcock lays out, in a clear and well-reasoned manner, powerful arguments showing how the United States will benefit from establishing permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) with China, and why it is in our interest to see China in the World Trade Organization (WTO). Equally important, the author forces those who profess a concern for Chinese workers' rights to take a realistic look at how our decision concerning China PNTR will help or harm workers in China.

I comment Ambassador Woodcock's thought-provoking commentary to all my colleagues in the Congress and, even more, to all persons interested in understanding the basics of the U.S.-China PNTR debate. I ask unanimous consent that Ambassador Woodcock's Opinion-Editorial be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD following my remarks.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EVOLUTION DOESN'T OCCUR OVERNIGHT

WTO agreement: Organized labor should support it. It's in both U.S. and Chinese interests.

(By Leonard Woodcock)

The recent U.S.-China World Trade Organization bilateral accession agreement appears to be good for workers in both countries. I was privileged, as U.S. ambassador to China, to sign the 1979 trade agreement that provided for most-favored-nation trade status to China and have, as a private citizen, been involved with this issue for many years.

American labor has a tremendous interest in China's trading on fair terms with the U.S. The agreement we signed with China this past November marks the largest single step ever taken toward achieving that goal. The agreement expands American jobs. And while China already enjoys WTO-based access to our economy, this agreement will open China's economy to unprecedented levels of American exports, many of which are high-quality goods produced by high-paying jobs.

There is reason to fear unfair trade practices. Yet this agreement actually provides better protections than our existing laws allow. It stipulates 12 years of protections against market surges and provides unusually strong anti-dumping laws—which aim to counter unfairly priced imports—for 15 years.

I have, therefore, been startled by organized labor's vociferous negative reaction to this agreement. The reality is that the U.S. as a whole benefits mightily from this historic accord. The AFL-CIO argues that nothing in this agreement demands that free trade unions be formed in China. Yet the WTO does not require this of any of its 136 member countries, and the WTO is the wrong instrument to use to achieve unionization.

We should, instead, be asking a more important question. Are Chinese workers better off with or without this agreement? The answer is that this agreement, in a variety of ways, will be enormously beneficial to Chinese workers.

On a subtle level, the changes the agreement requires of China's economic system will work in favor of investment by Western firms and take away some of the key advantages Asian firms now enjoy in China. Every survey has demonstrated that working conditions and environmental standards in plants run by West European and North American firms are usually better than those in Asian and in indigenous Chinese firms.

The greater foreign presence also will expose Chinese workers to more ideas about organization and rights. That is perhaps one reason why almost every Chinese political dissident who has spoken on this issue has called the United States-China WTO agreement good news for freedom in China.

The trade deficit with China is a troublesome one to the labor movement. We need to put it in perspective in two ways. First, if we were to block access of goods from China to the United States, this would not increase American jobs. That is because the Chinese exports—mostly toys, tools, apparel, cheap electronics, etc.—would be produced in other low-wage countries, not in the United States. Yet if China stopped buying from us, we would lose about 400,000 jobs, mostly high-wage.

Second, a large portion of exports from "China" are goods produced in the main in Hong Kong, Taiwan and Southeast Asia. The major components are then shipped to China for final assembly and packaging, but the entire cost of the item (often only 15% of which was contributed in China) is attributed to China's export ledger. Exports to the United States from Hong Kong and Taiwan have declined over the past decade almost as fast as imports from China have increased. Yet the companies making the profits are in Hong Kong and Taiwan, and they will simply shift their operations to Vietnam or elsewhere if we close down exports from China.

Americans are broadly concerned about the rights and quality of life of Chinese citizens. My perspective on this serious issue is influenced by my experience in the U.S. In my lifetime, women were not allowed the vote, and labor was not allowed to organize. And, in my lifetime, although the law did